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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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Greatest Durability are there-
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The Only Aware Chicago, 1893
[a282]

No. 14,908. 號八零百九千四萬一第 日六十二月二十年壹十三緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20TH, 1906. 六拜禮 號十式月正年六零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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A. S. WATSON & CO.,
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[a192]
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PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per cask ex Factory.
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$2.80 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a277]

NOTICE
GEO. FENWICK & CO., LD., Engineers
&c., are open to receive OFFERS FOR
THE PURCHASE OF THEIR WANCHAI
PROPERTY, comprising portions of Marine
Lots Nos. 31 and 32; approximate area 43,000
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For further particulars apply to the Company.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [135]

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PISTOLS.
CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. [5]

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THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LD.
have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold
Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will
be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily. Sunday
excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.
W.M. FARLAND, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1904. [47]

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A Comprehensive and Complete Record
of the
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is given in the
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1874 to 1904.
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EVER SEEN IN THE FAR EAST
AXMINSTER PARQUET SQUARES,
WOVEN IN ONE PIECE WITHOUT SEAM.
DURING JANUARY ALL CARPETS WILL BE MADE AND
FITTED "FREE OF CHARGE."
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Hongkong, 20th December, 1905. [a32]

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PURE TREBLE DISTILLED WATER ONLY is used in the
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Hongkong, 1st January, 1906. [a34]

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ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.
A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a2665]

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BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS.
BOMBAY.
Undertake to Supply a First-class full sized Billiard Table, design No. 1, to following Specifi-
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Mouldings, double hotted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra heavy solid cushion rails fitted with our
new low set Express Cushions, patent invisible Pocket Plates, best Whipcord Pockets, Six Chalk
Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth, and patent adjusting toes with lever for levelling
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12 Selected Ash Cues
1 Butt Rest with Patent Brass Head.
1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head.
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1904. [871-1]

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[1905]
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S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.
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THE UNRIVALLED SCOTCH WHISKY
\$14.00 PER DOZEN.
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[a165]

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[a1566-4]

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[a40]

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Table D'Hotel at separate tables.
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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a2414]

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as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
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One steamer (ss. *Heungghwa*), daily to and
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Canton, give easy communication with both
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[a221] THE MANAGER.

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MACAO, CHINA.
[In the Centre of the Praya Grande.
Both Hotels under experienced European
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Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents
and Tourists.
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[a2696]

A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE.
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WARE, &c. &c.; and FOOCHOW
LACQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [2355]

ANGLO-CHINESE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

H.E. the Governor presided at the annual distribution of prizes of the Anglo-Chinese District Government Schools held at Yau-mai yesterday. There were present Mr. R.A.B. Ponsonby, His Excellency's private secretary, Mr. E. A. Irvine, Inspector of Schools, Rev. Bro. Sylvester, director of St. Joseph's College, Mr. G. H. Virey, principal of the Diocesan School, Messrs. W. H. Williams, Ho Tung and others. The programme was so arranged as to combine business with pleasure, the items being interspersed with the business of the day. The principal of each school read his annual report, extracts from which follow:—

YAU-MAI SCHOOL.

Mr. W. Curwen said: Your Excellency, Inspector of Schools, Ladies and Gentlemen.—In presenting this, my 3rd, annual report on the work of this school, I hope I may be allowed this privilege of choosing this prize distribution as an auspicious occasion to the penitential of Kowloon seeing it partakes of the nature of a double function. It celebrates the opening of the New Government School for the Education of Chinese youths in English ideas and it is the first distribution of prizes to Chinese scholars in a Government School in the peninsula of Kowloon by H. E. the Governor of the Colony. Since my last report the staff has been increased by the appointment of two additional assistant Chinese masters. The work of the whole of my present staff has been performed in an exceedingly satisfactory manner.

The fees and attendance have increased from \$1,200 to \$1,800, and the average daily attendance has risen from 84 to 95, being an increase in fees of 50 per cent, and in attendance of 15 per cent. This, I think, can be considered evidence of a desire on the part of Chinese parents and guardians for a sound and thorough English education in Kowloon and district. To our syllabus hygiene has been added during the past year. As you are aware, I reported very favourably on the teaching of history in my last report, and my further experience teaches me that it can be taught, though I am more than sorry to say the experiment must now terminate owing to the reorganization scheme. Under this scheme we have to eliminate history from our curriculum owing to the fact that the upper classes are to be abolished. In doing away with these classes, I am not fully convinced that a right course is being adopted. In saying this I do not wish to be thought cantankerous, but the end and aim of the District Schools cannot altogether be looked upon as leaders of Queen's College, as the greater majority of pupils who attend our schools do so with a desire to qualify for positions in firms at salaries ranging from \$25 to \$40 per month; and the education given at our schools is ample for that purpose. I have personally inquired into every case in which a boy has left this school from the upper class in order to discover his destination and work. This is the result:—16 boys have left from the upper classes, and four of them have gone to Queen's College. Only one cannot be traced; the remainder are working in various situations.

WANTAI SCHOOL.

Mr. Young Ho's report was as follows:—Your Excellency, Mr. Irvine, Ladies and Gentlemen.—It is with much pleasure that I present my annual report. On January 1st 1905, there were 98 names on the School Roll. During the year there were 104 applications for admission. Of these 90 were enrolled (the remaining 14 failed to pass the required test in Chinese), thus bringing the total number on books up to 188. From various causes 49 left. The number on roll at the end of the year was 139. The school has been open on 238 days, and the average daily attendance was 14.08, which is considerably higher than any previous year. The fees collected amount to \$2,349, which is an increase of \$758.50 upon last year's revenue, and I think that the school is now in a most flourishing condition. There have been a number of changes in the staff due to promotions, and at the present time it consists of myself and five assistants. The recommendation made by the Inspector of Schools in his last annual report on the "Notes of Lessons" has been carried out satisfactorily, and the assistants now keep all "notes" in suitable books. Hygiene has been consistently taught throughout the year, and the boys have applied themselves with much energy to a most useful branch of study. The Inspector of Schools has paid several visits for the purpose of testing the progress of the school, and speaking generally the results are most satisfactory. Mathematics, the English subjects and hygiene appear to the best advantage, especially so in the junior classes. Translation is exceedingly good. Possessing as I do a profound knowledge of Chinese literature, I take great interest in the teaching of this subject, and the results are most gratifying. The school has on several occasions been visited by teachers from some of the grant-in-aid schools in the Colony, and by the representatives sent out by the educational authorities of the Philippines for the express purpose of studying the methods of teaching English in practice in the District Schools. The normal class has been held at my school (under the supervision of the District Head Master) on Saturday mornings, when the assistant teachers have been instructed in the modern methods of teaching. The lessons and criticisms cannot fail to have had a most beneficial effect.

SAIYINGPUN SCHOOL.

The Head, Mr. A. Morris, said:—Your Excellency, Mr. Irvine, Ladies and Gentlemen.—My term of office as Head Master of the Saiyungpun District School dates from the end

of June. At the commencement of the summer vacation I submitted a report on the unsatisfactory condition in which I found the school. The staff includes three Anglo-Chinese assistants, one vernacular master and myself. The number in attendance throughout the year has been very poor, the highest monthly average being 49 and the lowest 35, while the average for the year was only 44. The fees collected were small, amounting to \$745. On the general results of the work there has been steady and constant progress, and I have every reason to believe that the school is now in a satisfactory state of efficiency. I have, with the consent of the Inspector of Schools, tried several innovations, which have been unqualified successes; these included launch trip, walking excursions, and swimming and drawing exercises. The excursions, numbering about 30, were to the most important factories and chief places of interest in the Colony. They were well attended both by teachers and pupils, and I feel confident the boys derived much benefit therefrom both mentally and physically as well as morally. During the excursions specimens were collected, and these have gone to swell the contents of a museum of objects which have been further augmented by presentation of most useful and valuable cases of specimens from different English manufacturing firms. Drawing has been taught for the first time, and the syllabus includes freehand, geometry and brush work. During the summer months bathing parties were arranged, and the boys taught swimming. I think the initiation of an inter-schools' contest in swimming on some similar lines to the football and hygiene competitions, but with more restrictions so as to place the weaker schools on a more equal footing, would give a great impetus to a most useful, healthy and popular exercise. Owing to the small number in the school we were unable to compete in the hygiene shield contest.

His Excellency then distributed the prizes, and said:—Ladies and Gentlemen.—The erection of the building where we are assembled to-day for the first time is due to the generosity of Mr. Ho Tung, who I am glad to see present. Mr. Ho Tung consented to present to the Government of Hongkong that school which is lower down Robinson Road, and which was built at his expense, so that it should be maintained for British children instead of, as he had originally intended, for children of all nationalities. He made it a condition to his consent that an equally good school should be provided for the Chinese boys of Yau-mai, and this building has been erected in part fulfillment of that condition. I don't think the Yau-mai boys have lost by the substitution of this building for the other. It is certainly as good a schoolhouse and has the additional advantage of a big playground, and is also more centrally and conveniently situated for residents of Yau-mai. It is like the other school on the Robinson Road, the 100 foot road that will eventually go from Tsimshatsui to old Kowloon Point. We proposed to make a part of the road in front of this house immediately, and to the north, and later on to cut through the hill you see out of the window in order to join it to the present termination of the road near the Chinese theatre, so that you may understand not only the geographical position of the school, but also its position in the general scheme of Government education. I propose to give you a few facts with regard to that scheme. There are altogether 81 Government and Government-aided schools in the Colony, and the average attendance, which is, of course, very much lower than the total numbers on the roll, is about 5,000. Of this number about one-third are trained in the eleven Government Schools, by far the most important of which is Queen's College, where an average of over 1,000 boys are instructed. Next, after Queen's College, come the three principal Anglo-Chinese Schools which the boys are here assembled at this morning. One is the Wantai School, situated on the east side of Victoria, another is the Saiyungpun School, situated at the west side, and the third is here at Yau-mai. Then there are other Chinese schools at Tang Lung Chow, in Victoria, at Aberdeen, on the south-west side of the Island of Hongkong, and at Ng Lung, the principal market town on the west side of the New Territory. Then there is the small vernacular school, which I hope eventually will become an Anglo-Chinese school, at Shek Ho, on the south east side of the Island of Hongkong. We are going to start this year an Anglo-Chinese school at Tai-po, a market town on the east side of the New Territory. For special purposes an Anglo-Indian school has been started in Victoria, the Victoria school for British boys and children, and the Kowloon school for British girls and children, while for Chinese girls there is the Bellios School in Victoria with its English and vernacular classes. I don't propose to increase the number of these schools, but I hope we shall be able to add to their extent and to their efficiency. In order to carry out this idea we propose in the first place to start evening continuation classes at Queen's College; next, to raise the general standard of that establishment and make the three principal Chinese schools feeders for that College. It seemed to me that there was a waste of teaching power in having larger classes for a higher standard in the Anglo-Chinese schools where there were only one or two boys in each class, who would do better if they had greater stimulus in the higher classes of Queen's College. I hope in time that Dr. Bateson Wright's best scholars will be those who have been through Mr. Young Ho, Mr. Curwen and Mr. Morris. I mean reason why we should not be able to raise the other Anglo-Chinese schools, those on either the island or in the New Territory, to the same level as their

principal ones, so that they also shall become feeders of Queen's College. In the Anglo-Indian School there is room for considerable development, and I know with regard to the British that Messrs. Williams and James are doing their utmost to push them on, while at Bellios School Mrs. Bateson's successor will find work in front of her in training the future mothers of the Colony. I thought these general remarks on education in the Colony would be of more interest to the ladies and gentlemen present than any detailed criticism of the Head Master's reports. With regard to those reports and the work of the boys, I have only to add that I think much has been done in the past year by Messrs. Curwen and Young Ho, and that Mr. Morris has made an excellent start in his school. I will give my special prizes on this occasion—the occasion of the opening of the Yau-mai school—to Young King Fook, the head boy of that school (applause). I wish now to express the thanks of the Government to Mr. Ho Tung for his generosity, and to declare the school opened (great applause).

Mr. Ho Tung briefly acknowledged the thanks of the Government, and Mr. Curwen, on behalf of masters and scholars, conveyed a hearty vote of thanks to the Governor.

POLICE COURT.

Friday, January 19th.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (First Police Magistrate).

DISORDERLY SEAMEN.
Two bluejackets from H.M.S. *Andromeda* were summoned for being drunk and disorderly in Ship Street and refusing to pay richa hires. The first was ordered to pay \$7.50 and the second \$7.

RETURNED FROM BANISHMENT.
Chun Yan, who returned from banishment a second time, was sent to prison for one year and ordered six hours in the stocks.

AMBITIOUS.
P.S. Watt arrested thirteen natives as they were gambling at 118, Hollywood Road on Thursday night. Investigation revealed the fact that the men, who were cooks from neighbouring houses, were using European cards and attempting to play poker. The principal was fined \$5 and the remainder \$3 each.

CAUGHT REDHANDED.
Li Tak, a coolie imbued with visions of plunder, went to Tiam, Tak reservoir works and carried off a box from the coolies' quarters containing clothing and other articles to the value of \$20. However, he was seized by one of the men, who gave the alarm. He was pursued and captured, and was placed in the dock by Inspector Gould. Sentence of three weeks' imprisonment with six hours in the stocks was passed.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE FOR 1905.

In the course of a review of the foreign trade of Japan for 1905, the *Hochi*, after referring to the early effects of the war on domestic trade, observes that the foreign trade suffered little. In the case of imports, there was a considerable increase, due to the heavy importation of war material and of goods ordered to arrive in time before the war duties came into force. The importation of ordinary classes of goods also largely increased, while exports also showed a good increase, sales of the principal goods continuing active. The success of the Japanese arm on land and sea found wider markets for Japanese goods in China, and sales of cotton goods and yarn significantly increased. The total value of exports and imports for 1905 is compared with that for the preceding year as follows:—

	1904	1905
Exports.....	¥318,850,000	¥289,592,000
Imports.....	¥371,350,000	¥417,135,000
Total.....	¥690,200,000	¥706,727,000

Excess of Imports.—¥12,100,000 (¥2,633,000). From the above figures it will be seen that exports for 1905 showed an increase of about 30 million yen in value on the figures for the preceding year, imports an increase of about 50 million yen, and the total trade an increase of a little over ¥83,900,000. The fighting front in Manchuria was greatly extended in the new year, 1905, resulting in a marked increase in the importation of war materials. The import of a Customs duty on rice and the increase in the Consumption-tax on sugar called for large importations of these articles in anticipation of the new duties and the increased activity in the cotton yarn market brought up the importation of raw cotton to an astonishing amount. In the case of exports, shipments of cotton goods and yarn, porcelain and other lines generally showed more or less increase. It is, however, says the *Hochi*, to be regretted that sales of raw silk and *habutae*, which form the most important lines of export, fell off heavily, the decrease of raw silk representing about 20 million yen and of *habutae* about 10 million yen. The result of exports in bulk for the year just ended will not, therefore, be much better than for the preceding year. The value of exports and imports up to the middle of December is compared with the corresponding period of 1904 as follows:—

	1905	1904
Exports.....	¥368,333,000	¥376,449,000
Imports.....	¥478,100,000	¥363,721,000
Total.....	¥846,433,000	¥740,170,000

Excess of Imports.—¥108,767,000 (¥47,275,000). Referring to the export and import of specie, the *Hochi* notes that the foreign trade for 1905 having been in favour of imports, the export of specie amounted to a little over ¥107,000,000 and the import only to ¥33,900,000. Thus over ¥73,000,000 of gold and silver flowed out of the Empire. The excess of imports over exports for the year under review was far greater than for the preceding year, but the exodus of specie was checked, and there was then an excess of about ¥15,700,000 in the import as compared with the export. The amount due to foreign markets in consequence of the excess of imports was settled with the money raised by the issue of foreign bonds, with result described. It is gratifying, concludes the *Tokyo* journal, that the foreign trade of the Empire during the war remained in a very healthy condition, showing good increase. The apprehensions entertained with regard to the trade of the country at the outbreak of the war were not realised.—*Japan Chronicle*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OLD TAI-PINGSHAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
SIR,—In the columns of your valuable paper there have appeared within the last few weeks over the pseudonym "Spectator," two letters dealing with a neighbourhood which lies in the very heart of China town between Queen's Road and Blake Garden; described by your correspondent as "the last remnant of plague stricken Tai-ping-shan." As an old resident and one interested, I have made it my business to visit the streets particularly referred to at different hours and I think "Spectator" has not overstated his case. During part of the night the place is a veritable pandemonium embracing all the most horrible features of modern native life centred within an area scarcely exceeding one acre. It would be interesting if a census could be obtained showing age and occupation of the inhabitants of this local Hades; as, if this were done, I feel sure its life would be a very short one.

Much has been said of late about kidnapping and the juvenile slave trade which is carried on in the Colony (vide your leader on Saturday) and while such a place as the "Yemen of Tai-ping-shan," is allowed to exist and flourish there is any wonder that this child-slaughter continues? I should say the first step would be to turn out the whole neighbourhood, transplanting the inhabitants to more desirable premises such as can be found ready for immediate occupation just beyond the Gas Works. I allude more particularly to a block of houses on the east side of Hill Road, newly built and just completed which are capable of accommodating at least three hundred inmates. Hill Road is a very wide thoroughfare with a large nullah running through it for carrying off the storm water, and at the same time it benefits by the harbour tidal flow. There could not be a more suitable place chosen as a change from over-crowded Tai-ping-shan. I would suggest that the place be inspected. There are also many other houses close by which could be made to serve the purpose if necessary.—Yours truly,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A PRISONER'S DEATH.

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Mr. F. A. Hazeland sitting, with the following jury: Messrs. Otto Walther (foreman), A. E. W. Dunwick and E. B. Pye, held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of a prisoner who had died the previous day in Victoria Gaol.

Mr. Pierpont, chief warder, stated that the deceased, So Poi, a coolie of 50 years of age, had been received into Victoria Gaol on the 12th inst. on a charge of unlawfully cutting and damaging a fir tree, the penalty imposed being \$5 or 14 days' hard labour.

A warder said he received the deceased into his charge on the 15th inst., and gave him employment at picking hemp, at which he continued till Thursday morning. Witness about 10 o'clock noticed he was very ill and had him conveyed to hospital.

To Mr. Craig, superintendent—Prisoner did not complain.

Mr. Robins, senior hospital warder, said deceased was brought to the hospital the previous day in a state of collapse. He was seen by the medical officer at 10.9 and died at 1.50 p.m.

Dr. Moore, medical officer of Victoria Gaol, said he examined the deceased on his admission to gaol. He was in a very debilitated state. Yesterday morning witness held a post-mortem examination and found the lungs congested, heart dilated, and signs of chronic bronchitis. Death was due to collapse, caused by nervous debility.

The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

A HONGKONG LECTURER QUIZZED.

It is not for us to try to explain all that Mr. Bainbridge says; indeed, the task is beyond us. As an amateur ethnologist, he is regarded by Hongkong with some reverence, and enjoys the distinguished *cachet* of the Old Volume Society, perhaps because so many of his discoveries are to be found in back numbers. The *Japan Chronicle* remarks:—We have heard of living toads being found hemionically sealed up in solid rock, and similar phenomena, but it remained for a Hongkong contemporary to really astonish us with the information that there is in Japan strong evidence of Jewish influence. Nippon this all—the "Irish element" whatever that may be, has been traced among the Japanese! The authority for these assertions is Mr. Oliver Bainbridge, the well-known diner at Royal tables all over the world. The gentleman graciously granted an audience to the representative of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, and discoursed on his discovery of Jews in various unlikely places. He asserts that there are several Jewish families in the heart of the Chinese Empire, and he has ascertained from inscriptions upon stones that the Jews arrived there in 700 B.C. Our contemporary says:—

In Japan he found many things which could only be explained by some Jewish origin, such as the representation in a palace at Kyoto of Solomon receiving the Queen of Sheba, and Solomon returning gifts; the fact that the Mikado traces his descent from a dragon which is called Ose or Osei, a name which is given in the old version of the Bible to the last king of Israel. Numerous other traits common to the Jews were also discovered, but most remarkable of all is Mr. Bainbridge's assertion that he can trace an Irish element among the Japanese.

It is, indeed, a remarkable assertion. But what is necessary is a definition of "Irish element." Does Mr. Bainbridge mean a "Celtic" element, or does he infer that the Japanese love of argument and of friendly rivalry of strength denotes an influence purely "Irish"?

It requires a very wise man indeed to teach fools. But he must be a very hopeless fool whom fools cannot teach.—G. K. Chesterton in *The Illustrated London News*.

LONG HING & CO. IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS CAMERAS, NO. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

N. & G. SPECIAL B. & PLATE CAMERA, Fitted with ZEISS "PROTAR" Lens, Yellow Screen, and Leather Case	\$300.00
N. & G. "NYDIA" POCKET CAMERA, & PLATE, Fitted with ROSS Homocentric Lens and Leather Case	135.00
ROSS FOCAL PLANE CAMERA & PLATE, with 3 Dark Slides and Leather Case	140.00
No. 3A. FOLDING POCKET KODAK, with B. & L. PLASSIGMAT Lens	150.00
" 4. SCREEN FOCUS " " GOERZ Lens " " "	140.00
" 5. CARTRIDGE " " " " " "	135.00
" 6. FOLDING POCKET " " " " " "	135.00
" 7. " " " " " " " "	130.00

RACES! RACES!! RACES!!!

"THE BURLINGTON."

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

SPECIAL SHOW DAY, JANUARY 29TH, 1906.

WE beg to inform our numerous CUSTOMERS that on the above date we shall show a large assortment of SMART HATS and TOQUES with other novelties for the RACE SEASON.

2, PEDDER STREET, OPPOSITE THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1906.

[37]

AN ANTI-DYNASTIC CHINESE MAGAZINE.

The revolutionary spirit among some of the Chinese students in Tokyo has found recent expression in a newly-established magazine called the *Min Pao*. The first number, which was published on November 26th, 1905, was so quickly sold out that a second edition was issued on December 8th. Although the names of its editors are withheld, and all articles but one are anonymous, no secret is made of either its editorial or its managing offices. The former is given as at No. 2, Nichomo, Shinjima-cho, Ushigame-ku, Tokyo, and the latter as at No. 34, Azuma-bancho-cho, Naito-Shinjiku, Tokyo-ku, Tokyo. The printers are a Japanese firm known as Shinkoku, at No. 4 Nakanishikucho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Not less surprising than this publicity is the directness with which the policy of the paper is stated.

The following is a translation:—
"The objects of this magazine are:—
1.—The overthrow of the present wicked and obstructive government.
2.—The establishment of a united form of government.
3.—The conservation of the world's true peace.
4.—The preservation of the national territory."

(This point is a little obscure in the original, the wording being 有國地土.)

5.—The maintenance of the essential unity between the people of China and Japan.
6.—The seeking of the co-operation of the World Powers in the perfecting of the task of China's reformation.

The first article, entitled *Min Tai Kuo Min*, is an attempt to establish a distinction between "the people of a country," and "the rightful people of a country." The rightful people are those who belong to the particular racial tribe to which the majority of the people belong. In other words, it is an attempt to show why the Manchus should have no right of citizenship in a land which properly belongs to the Chinese.

In defining the meaning of a "particular racial tribe" the writer lays down six essentials:—
(1) A blood relationship; this does not exist between the Manchus and the Chinese is proven by the law forbidding intermarriage.
(2) Similarity in language and letters.
(3) Habitation of the same country; the Manchus are not rightful inhabitants of China.
(4) Similarity in customs and manners.
(5) Similarity in religion.
(6) Similarity in physical characteristics. By all these tests the writer concludes that the Manchus do not belong to that "particular racial tribe" which would entitle them to be numbered among the "people of China."

The second article is on "Why the Manchus cannot, even if they would, found a constitutional form of Government." It is signed "An Ex-Hibernated Worm."

The next article is entitled, "Why China should establish a democratic form of Government."

This is followed by a lengthy discussion of "The Rebellions of Chinese History." In the introduction to this discussion the attention of the reader is called to seven reasons why rebellions have been less successful in China than in Western countries:—(1) They have largely been private in their nature, and have not enlisted a national following. (2) They have not been carefully mapped out in detail in advance. (3) They have been either rebellions headed by rulers or rebellions among the lower classes; they have not emanated from the intelligent middle class. (4) They have been more local and repetitious than Western rebellions. (5) They have been too drawn-out in point of time. (6) They have been mutual intrigues and murder among the rebels. (7) Outside powers have made use of the opportunity offered by the rebellions to step in and seize the reins of government. A few historical citations are given to substantiate these points, and the rebellions of Western nations are held up as worthy the emulation of the present-day Chinese of patriotic spirit.

There are articles about Gambetta, Sun Wen (one of the escaped '98 reformers) Japanese influence, etc., and translations from Henry George's "Progress and Poverty." We have taken these details from an unsympathetic review in the *N.C. Daily News*.

BIG DIVIDENDS.

Some idea of Mr. Rockefeller's income is gained from the fact that on the 15th ult. he drew \$9,000,000 as his share of the dividend of \$10 a share declared by the Standard Oil Company. This is the last quarterly dividend of the year and brings the total up to 40 per cent. of \$30,000,000. Of this Mr. Rockefeller's share is \$9,000,000. It is estimated that his income from his railway, gas, subsidiary, oil companies and other investments will be at least \$20,000,000 more; so his income for the year, on the most conservative estimate, reaches the enormous total of \$49,000,000. From a well-informed source it is learned that the year 1905 has been a banner year for the Standard Oil Company as far as earnings are concerned. The disturbances in Russia, which have prevented the normal production of Russian petroleum, have made the demands abroad for the American product larger than ever before. Notwithstanding this increased business the company has swelled its profits still more by steadily advancing the price of petroleum to American consumers.

TORTURE AND HUMILIATION

For Fifteen Years Face and Body Mass of Itching Sores—Could Not Express Suffering—Doctors Did No Good.

CURED BY CUTICURA WHEN HOPE HAD GONE

"My head was one mass of sores, my forehead was covered down almost to my eyebrows, and I had to wear my hat all the time. My body was covered with spots in size from a pinhead to as large as a silver dollar. A white, crusty scab would form and itch, and words cannot express the torture and humiliation I suffered for fifteen years. I tried many doctors, and all kinds of treatments, but could get no help, and I thought there was no hope for me. A friend told me to get Cuticura. I did, and in three days my head was as clear as ever. I applied Cuticura Ointment night and morning, also taking a hot bath with Cuticura Soap three times a week, and using the Ointment freely after the bath. After using one cake of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was completely cured, without a relapse or a scratch. I was so pleased I felt like running down the street to tell every one I met what Cuticura had done for me. If any one is in doubt about this they may write to me. (Signed) H. B. Franklin, 717 Washington St., Allegheny, Pa."

COMPLETE TREATMENT

For Every Humour from Pimples to Eczema

Complete external and internal treatment for every humour, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, may now be had of all chemists. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disgusting, itching, burning, and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, when physicians and all else have failed. Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are sold throughout the world. Agents: L. J. ROGERS & CO., 25 N. 2nd St., New York. Sole Agents for Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton: H. B. FRANKLIN, 717 Washington St., Allegheny, Pa.

COPPER-ALLOY METAL PENS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.



Will not corrode in Warm, Damp Climates.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LD., Edinburgh.

TYPEWRITERS CLEANED, REPAIRED, OVERHAULED

TYPEWRITING WORK UNDER-TAKEN. Charges moderate.

F. A. V. RIBETRO

(late of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau)
34, Queen's Road Central (Second Floor),
Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [91]

ESTABLISHED 1719. CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal).
LAURENCE WIGGERS & CO.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. [122]

DR. NEWELL WILSON,

DENTIST.

Latest American Methods.
Reasonable Fees.
No charge for examinations.
Office hours 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
No. 2, PEDDER STREET (next to the General Post Office and opposite to the Sideline entrance to the Hongkong Hotel).
Hongkong, July 6th, 1905. [49]

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Editor, and should be accompanied by the necessary cash or order. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 6th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box 38, Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR, Sir MATTHEW NATHAN, K.C.M.G., will preside at the FIFTH DISTRIBUTION of the above Government Institution on the 22nd January, at Noon.

All interested in education are cordially invited.

Geo. H. BATESON WRIGHT, D.D., Oxon., Headmaster.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. [253]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS are reminded that Entries for the forthcoming RACE MEETING close to the undersigned TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 20th January, 1906, at 5 P.M.

All covers must be sent to the Hongkong Club House before that hour.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. [254]

NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS and MEMBERS of LOGGE ST. JOHN, G.M., S.C., and of ST. ANDREW'S CHAPTER, 218, S.C., are requested to attend the funeral of the late BRO. PETER PARSON, which will pass the Monument to-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 21st inst., at 4 P.M.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. [255]

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS, at East Point, close to the Water, suitable for the Storage of any Cargo.

Floor Area, 6,100 square feet each.

Apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. [256]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

TWO ROOMS, suitable for Office, lately occupied by Messrs. SHAW & FRANKS, Barretters at Law. Easy access through one another. Rent moderate.

Apply to—N. MODY & CO., 34 & 36, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. [152]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD, BREMEN.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship "PREUSSEN".

Captain E. Meyer, will leave for the above place TO-DAY, the 20th inst., at Noon.

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD.

For Further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. [5]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "LIGHTNING".

Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight and Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1906. [252]

PROPOSALS FOR FROZEN FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON.

HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINES DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSARY, Manila, P.I., November 10, 1905.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, March 20, 1906, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of the attending bidders, for the furnishing and delivery of six million six hundred thousand (6,600,000) pounds of frozen fresh beef, and two hundred thousand (200,000) pounds of frozen fresh mutton to the Subsistence Department at Manila, P.I., during the year ending June 30, 1907.

The accepted beef and mutton will be admitted free of customs duties.

The United States reserves the right to decrease the amount called for in the contract by not to exceed 40 per cent upon reasonable notice to the contractor, or to increase the amount called for with the consent of the contractor.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bidder's guaranty in the amount of \$20,000, or by certified check for that amount on a bank of approved standing in Manila. The bidder to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bond, the penalty of which will be fixed by the Chief Commissary.

Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for frozen fresh beef and mutton for fiscal year 1907, to be opened March 20, 1906," and addressed to the undersigned, A. L. SMITH, Lt. Col., D.C.G., U. S. Army, Chief Commissary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPT.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that FIELD FIRING PRACTICE will be carried out on the area bounded by lines from Diamond Hill to Lion Hill, thence to Tat's Cairn, Kowloon Peak, and back to Diamond Hill, with the exception of the path over Shatin and Grasscutter's Passes, on the 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 22nd, 23rd and 24th January, between the hours of 9 A.M. and Noon on each day.

T. SERCOMBE SMITH, Colonial Secretary, Hongkong, 12th January, 1906. [227]

INTIMATIONS.

STATIONERY! STATIONERY!! STATIONERY!!!

HAVE just received a large and a varied consignment of STATIONERY suitable for all purposes, such as ACADEMIC, GROWN VELLUM, PARCHMENT and SCOTTISH SCENERY NOTE PAPERS and ENVELOPES.

Now on show.

Inspection earnestly solicited.

H. RUTPONJEE, Hongkong and Kowloon.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1906. [247]

HONGKONG FLOWER SHOW.

EXHIBITORS are reminded that Entries should be sent in to the Hon. Secretary, FLOWER SHOW SUB-COMMITTEE (Mr. S. T. DUNE, Bot. and Forestry Office), by the 21st at latest. All Exhibits (except table decorations) must be staged by 9 A.M., on February 1st.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1906. [242]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE 1906 RACE MEETING will be held on MONDAY, 12th FEBRUARY, and Two Following Days, not on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd March, as previously arranged for. Entries will close on SATURDAY, 20th JANUARY.

In all other respects the programme as issued will stand.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1906. [147]

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation by a Frenchman. Terms very moderate. Also Lessons in English by an English Lady.

Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [2705]

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY of PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Dock and Boilers.

Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW, Manager, Hotel Metropole, 3rd Floor.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. [2807]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM of DENTISTRY.

37, DES VOUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2486]

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.

GLEYS, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE and KYNOK'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BOLE. NEWCASTLE GUILLED SHOT in all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 888G. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO., Hongkong, 25th November, 1902. [2540]

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LIMITED.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD.

IMPORTANT SALE OF NEW PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

TO SAVE REMOVAL TO OUR NEW PREMISES

YORK BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD, (Next Door to Messrs. KEWSE & CO.)

Commencing—

WEDNESDAY, the 17th JANUARY, 1906,

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

A GUARANTEE for a test period of TWO YEARS is given with every Piano purchased at our establishment.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LIMITED, 14, Queen's Road (Entrance in Zetland St.).

Hongkong, 15th January, 1906. [213]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

THE EQUIABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

I HAVE this day APPOINTED Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS for Hongkong for the above Society, in the place of Mr. F. KIRNE, whose engagement has been terminated.

J. T. HAMILTON, General Manager for the East.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905. [192]

OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

I HAVE this day APPOINTED Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. AGENTS for the above Corporation, in place of Mr. F. KIRNE, whose engagement has been terminated.

J. T. HAMILTON, Manager for the East.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905. [93]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the OFFICES of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 5, Connaught Road, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), 20th JANUARY, 1906, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1905, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 17th January, until SATURDAY, the 20th January, 1906, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. [164]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Victoria Buildings, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 20th JANUARY, 1906, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 16th January, to SATURDAY, the 20th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. [196]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, Victoria Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 1st FEBRUARY, 1906, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 20th January, to THURSDAY, the 1st FEBRUARY (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD., General Agents for the West Point Building Co., LD.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1906. [193]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, Victoria Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 1st FEBRUARY, 1906, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 20th January, to THURSDAY, the 1st FEBRUARY (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1906. [192]

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 6th FEBRUARY, 1906, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 29th January, to TUESDAY, the 6th FEBRUARY (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD., Agents for the Kowloon Land & Building Co., LD.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1906. [250]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LD.

THE CERTIFICATES for the 50 fully paid Shares numbered 13501/13550 and the 50 part paid Shares numbered 54443/54492 upon which the final call of \$1.00 per Share has been paid, standing in the name of YOUNG CHONG KAM having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said CERTIFICATES be produced to the Company on or before the 31st January, New Certificates will be issued by the Company, and the Old Certificates will thereupon be held Null and Void.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1906. [248]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

It is proposed to hold the next ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SOCIETY in April, 1906, instead of in October and to declare thereat an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the year 1905. Shareholders of the CHINA TRADING INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, who have accepted or wish to accept the Society's offer of the 25th August, 1905, are requested to send in their scrip and transfer deeds before the 31st March, 1906, so that they may be placed on the Society's Register before the Transfer Books are Closed.

By Order of the Board, W. J. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1906. [249]

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG BLANK RELIANCE CROWN TARPAILING ARNOLD, KARBBERG & CO. Sole Agents.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1906, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Austin Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Regist. No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Current Rent	Annual Rent	Upst. Price
1	1171	At Austin Road, Kowloon.	N. 100' E. 100' S. 100' W. 100'	100	100	100

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1906, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land adjoining Inland Lot 1711, Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 18th day of January, 1904, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot	Regist. No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Current Rent	Annual Rent	Upst. Price
1	1711	At Bowen Road, Kowloon.	N. 100' E. 100' S. 100' W. 100'	100	100	100

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEORGE P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd January, 1906, at 3.00 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, the following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, namely—

All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria, aforesaid, registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Sub-section No. 1 of Section A of Inland Lot No. 148, Area 2,521 square feet or thereabouts; terms 999 years: Annual Crown Rent, \$8.00; together with the messuage thereon known as No. 26, CAINE ROAD, Victoria, aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to S. W. TSO, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1906. [215]

SCIENTIFIC.

SURGEON DENTIST, No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [2174]

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA (MITSU BISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT.

MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

Office address, "YASAKI," which applies to all Branch Offices and Hongkong and Shanghai Agencies.

A1, ABC 5th Edition, Western Union Codes used.

All Letters Addressed: MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO., with name of place under.

BRANCH OFFICES: NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU and HANKOW.

AGENTS: SHANGHAI: H. J. H. TRIPP, HONGKONG: H. U. JEFFRIES, MANILA: MACDONNELL & CO., CHINKIANG: GEARING & CO., YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Foreign Navies; the Imperial Armies; the Imperial Railway; Sanyo, Kinshu and the other Principal Railways; Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

EXPORTERS OF COAL to Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Manila, North China, Korea ports and America.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shinewa, Namazuta and Kami-Yamada Collieries and also Hojo Colliery, which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best Buzen Coal.

Sole Agents for Kigio, Komatsu (Tagawa) and Yashirozuchi Coal (Karatani).

The Head and Branch Offices and the Agents of the Company will receive any order for Coals produced from the above Collieries.

Coal sold in 1904 by the Company amounted to 1,520,000 tons.

TAKASHIMA COAL. New and additional shafts at the Takashima Colliery have been completed and this well-known best and most economical steam coal in the East is now produced in abundance and can be supplied in any quantity.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1905. [108]

TO LET

GODOWN, No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1905. [178]

TO LET.

NO. 74, CAINE ROAD.

No. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [80]

TO LET.

TWO LARGE OFFICES on the First Floor of No. 34, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Post Office. Possession on or after the 10th December, 1905.

Apply to—WONG CHEE SANG, Care of Yew Sang Fat & Co.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1905. [107]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

A SIX-ROOMED WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, at the Upper Level, beautiful View of Harbour. Rent moderate.

Apply by letter to—BOX 658, Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1906. [234]

HOUSE TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 9, LOWER CASTLE ROAD, containing Six Large and Airy Rooms. Possession from 1st February, 1906.

Apply to—The Compradore, Messrs. Abdolhady Ibrahim & Co., Nos. 23 and 25, Gage Street.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1906. [235]

TO LET.

NO. 15, KNUTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905. [77]

TO LET.

SEVEN EUROPEAN HOUSES, late F. Blackhead & Co. and Shewan, Tomes & Co.'s Offices. Ground Floors and Top Floors with Godowns can be let separately on leases.

Apply to—CHUNG SHEN KOO, First Floor, No. 10, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [81]

TO LET.

SUITABLE for Office, ONE ROOM in Prince's Buildings.

Apply to—LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1905. [84]

TO LET.

NOS. 2, 5, 6, BARRROW TERRACE, KOWLOON.

THREE NEW HOUSES, CASTLE ROAD, HONGKONG.

Apply to—SAM WANG CO., LD., 81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [85]

TO LET.

NEW "KINGSCLERE" with Stables entrances in both Kennedy and Macdonnell Roads.

For full particulars, apply to—LINSTAD & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1905. [82]

TO LET.

NO. 1, RIFON TERRACE.

No. 5, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

No. 6, CLIFTON GARDENS.

No. 17, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.

OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).

GODOWNS, PRAYA EAST.

A BUILDING at Causeway Bay, formerly in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., LD.

HOUSES in MORRISON TERRACE.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1906. [77]

TO LET.

A NEW EUROPEAN HOUSE, next but one to "Glencoe," Macdonnell Road, containing 7 Rooms and Bath Rooms, with a well laid out Lawn. Full View of Harbour.

Apply to—CHUNG CHI NAM, 31, Bonham Strand, West.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1905. [150]

TO LET.

THE First-floor of YORK BUILDINGS (Opposite Messrs. GAUFR & Co.)

For Offices.

Apply to—KELLY & WALSH, LD.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [97]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5 ROSE TERRACE, Robinson Road, Kowloon. Immediate possession.

HOUSE No. 2 POSE TERRACE, Robinson Road, Kowloon. Possession from 1st February, 1906.

Apply to—THE COMPRADORE, Messrs. Barretto & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1906. [124]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on the Ground Floor of the annex, from 1st September next, suitable for Offices. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

C. H. GRACE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. [110]

TO LET.

NO. 5, "FAIRVIEW" Robinson Road, Kowloon. Semi-detached House. Moderate rental.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1905. [90]

TO LET

FROM 1st February, No. 31, MORRISON HILL ROAD, suitable for European families. Rent very moderate.

Apply to No. 37, Morrison Hill Road.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1906. [209]

TO LET.

SPACIOUS GODOWN, Central position.

Apply to—X. X. X., Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1905. [108]

TO LET AT THE PEAK.

POSSESSION 1st MAY, 1906.

DUNFORD "A" Five-Roomed Bungalow, Tennis Court.

Apply to—C. W. RICHARDS.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1906. [241]

TO LET.

HOUSES IN AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon. Moderate rental.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1905. [89]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS TO LIVERPOOL.
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	OUTWARDS	STEAMERS	TO	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 19th January.		
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 30th January.		
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	On 6th February.		
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ALCIBIA"	On 13th February.		
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"LAERTES"	On 20th February.		
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"YANGTZE"	On 27th February.		
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 6th March.		
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 13th March.		
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TRENKAI"	On 20th March.		

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	TO SAIL
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"PAKLING"	On 20th January.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"STENTOR"	On 30th January.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PATROCLUS"	On 13th February.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 20th February.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"SAINT BEDE"	On 27th February.	

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"NINGCHOW"	On 22nd January.	
	"YANGTZE"	On 24th February.	

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DUE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, and PACIFIC COAST	"PINGSUEY"	On 25th January.	
	"OANFA"	On 25th February.	

Hongkong, 17th January, 1906.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. 9.10.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	TO SAIL
KOBE and ILOILO	"SZICHUAN"	On 20th January.	
MANILA and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 22nd January.	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAMING"	On 23rd January.	
	"KAIKONG"	On 30th January.	
	"TAIYUAN"	On 1st February.	

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted with electric light, heating, and cold water supply, and are fully equipped with all modern appliances.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports, and other ports in the Pacific.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. 9.11.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1906.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.
CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
SHAWMUT	9,606	E. V. Roberts	On 27th January.
HYADES	3,753	J. Alvon	On 10th February.
TREMONT	9,606	T. W. Garlick	On 20th February.

1 Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDNESS. The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, 12th January, 1906.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
MOJI and KOBE	"PEKIN"	W. R. Le Mare, R.N.R.	About 22nd January	Freight only.
LONDON & C. VIA USUAL PORTS	"OCEANA"	W. Hayward, R.N.R.	January	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	"DELHI"	J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	About 27th January	Freight and Passage.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, CEYLON, MOJI and KOBE	"CEYLON"	C. F. Lockstone, R.N.R.	About 31st January	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	"MALACCA"	C. J. Benton, R.N.R.	About 31st January	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1906.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMEWARD. PASSENGER SEASON, 1906.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO NEW YORK.

Steamers to	Leave	Connecting Steamers	Due at	Due at
COLOMBO	HONGKONG	from COLOMBO to	MARSEILLES (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)
ARCADIA	7000	BRITANNIA	7000	Friday
DELHI	8000	MOLDAVIA	10000	Mar. 10
DONGOLA	8000	MONGOLIA	10000	Mar. 12
DELTA	8000	MOOLTAN	10000	Mar. 13
OCEANA	7000	MAR MORA	10000	Mar. 14
ARCADIA	7000	VICTORIA	7000	Mar. 15
DEVANHA	8000	HIMALAYA	7000	Mar. 16
DELHI	8000	INDIA	8000	Mar. 17

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those for Brindisi transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at Port Said.

Accommodation in the connecting steamer from Colombo is arranged in Hongkong at time of booking.

In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following—

INTERMEDIATE (non-transit) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON.

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS.	Leave	Leave	Due at
	HONGKONG	SINGAPORE	LONDON
JAPAN	Feb. 14	Feb. 23	Mar. 31
SUMATRA	Feb. 25	Mar. 9	Apr. 14
NUBIA	Mar. 14	Mar. 23	Apr. 28
JAVA	Mar. 28	Apr. 6	May 12
FORMOSA	Apr. 11	Apr. 20	May 26

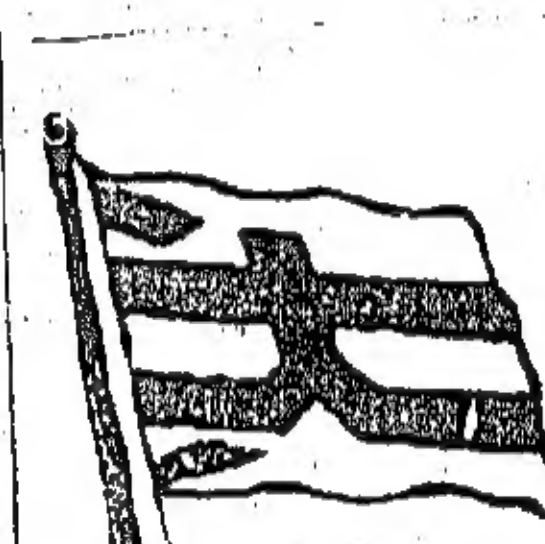
These Steamers call also at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and at Malta or Marseilles.

* "SUMATRA" and "NUBIA" call at MARSEILLES.

* "JAPAN," "JAVA" and "FORMOSA" carry only First Saloon Passengers.

For Passage apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1906.



OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 21st Jan., at 10 A.M.
TAMUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"S. TAGAMI"	SUNDAY, 28th Jan., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW	"DALIN MARU"	THURSDAY, 25th Jan., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW	"ANPING MARU"	THURSDAY, 25th Jan., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW	"TRIUMPH"	THURSDAY, 1st Feb., at 10 A.M.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS, ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LOGGERS.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
ROON	WEDNESDAY 31st January
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 14th February
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY 25th February
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 14th March
DAYELN	WEDNESDAY 28th March
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 11th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 25th April
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 9th May
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 23rd May
ROON	WEDNESDAY 6th June
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 20th June
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY 4th July
OLDENBURG	WEDNESDAY 18th July
DAYELN	WEDNESDAY 1st August
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 15th August
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 29th August

ON WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of JANUARY, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship "ROON," Captain Meiners, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 23rd January. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 30th January, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 30th January.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardsess. Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to—

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELOHRS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1906.

REGULAR	FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND NAPLES, (If Successful Inducement Offers.)
STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK, VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).	THE Steamship
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.	"RHEANANIA"
1905.	Captain Föck, will be despatched for the above ports on or about the 10th February.
"PATHAN"	The steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers and carries a duly qualified doctor and stewardess.
"ST. GEORGE"	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.
"SHIMOSA"	Hongkong Office.
For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.	
Hongkong, 12th January, 1906.	21/5-213 Hongkong, 13th January, 1906.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"AUSTRIA"

Captain Colledani, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Prinsep Building, Hongkong, 18th January, 1906.

Imperial German Mail Line, Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR

SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MAUTU, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

On TUESDAY, the 6th February, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ SIGISMUND," Captain Lenz, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

For Further Particulars, apply to NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Agents.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1906.

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HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS

IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 1,700 tons, 10 guns, 3,000 h.p., Com. R. M. Harbord, Hongkong.

Andromeda, cruiser, 12,500 tons, 16 guns, 1,650 h.p., Capt. Nelson O'Malley, Hongkong.

Arcton, torpedo boat destroyer, 550 tons, 6 guns, 7,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. R. Hanniker, Hongkong.

Astron, 2nd class cruiser, 4,350 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain Lionel G. Tufnell, Shanghai.

Bonaventure, 2nd class cruiser, 4,350 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Capt. H. H. Terlesse, Shanghai.

Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Capt. H. de Cane Luard, Yangtze.

Clio, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Captain H. D. Wilkin, D.S.O., Yangtze.

Des, torpedo boat destroyer, 550 tons, Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Sullivan, R.N., Hongkong.

Diamond, 1st class cruiser, 11,000 tons, 16 guns, 10,800 h.p., Capt. R. W. Savory, Manila.

Erne, torpedo boat destroyer, 550 tons, Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Baiter, Hongkong.

Ettrick, torpedo boat destroyer, 550 tons, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Lewin, Hongkong.

Ere, torpedo boat destroyer, 550 tons, Comdr. A. F. Everett, Hongkong.

Fame, torpedo boat destroyer, 550 tons, 6 guns, 7,700 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Stevenson, Hongkong.

Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,350 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Capt. Grant Dalton, Singapore.

Handy, torpedo boat destroyer, 550 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Cox, Hongkong.

Hart, torpedo boat destroyer, 550 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Richards, Hongkong.

Hecla, special torpedo vessel, 640 tons, 240 h.p., Capt. E. F. L. Charlton, Hongkong.

Hogue, cruiser, 12,000 tons, 14 guns, 21,000 h.p., Captain E. T. Shortland, Manila.

Ichen, torpedo boat destroyer, 550 tons, Lieut. Comdr. C. Seymour, Hongkong.

Janus, torpedo boat destroyer, 550 tons, 6 guns, 3,800 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Darwall, Hongkong.

Kinshar, river gunboat, 331 tons, Lieut. Comdr. E. V. F. L. Dugmore, on Yangtze.

Moorehead, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, 1,200 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. F. B. Noble, West River.

Otter, torpedo boat destroyer, 550 tons, 6 guns, 3,800 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Kidd, Hongkong.

Rambler, surveying ship, 583 tons, Comdr. Chas. B. Moore, Borneo.

Robin, river gunboat, 35 tons, 2 guns, 210 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Vaughan, West River.

Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 210 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Atlay, West River.

Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Ernest W. G. Davidson, on Yangtze.

Sulley, 1st class cruiser, 12,000 tons, 14 guns, 21,000 h.p., Captain Wm. L. Grant, Manila.

Tamar, receiving ship, 4,600 tons, 6 guns, Commodore H. P. Williams, at Hongkong.

Ted, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Secretan, on Yangtze.

Vanguard, torpedo boat destroyer, 550 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Richards, Hongkong.

Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 550 h.p., Comdr. A. W. Gennie, Hongkong.

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Widgeon, gunboat, 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Lt. Comdr. G. B. Spicer-Simson, Yangtze.

Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Somerville, Yangtze.

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MAD FINANCE.

THE REAL SECRET OF RUSSIA'S COLLAPSE.

BY A RUSSIAN.

Scarcely one degree less serious than her political in Russia's financial condition at the present moment, which is finding a gloomy reflection in the general uneasiness of the European money markets, while apprehensions as to the future are growing daily more oppressive in those circles which are not seldom distinguished by as much soundness at times of stress as by reckless over-confidence at times of ease. Visions of bankruptcy and repudiation are abroad and holders of Russian securities are anxiously calculating to the uttermost farthing the amount and lasting power of Russia's available bank assets in Europe, by side with the possible duration of industrial or financial prostration.

But the discouraging features of the case is that the existing chaos merely overlays a state of chronic financial and the restoration of normal conditions would simply disclose a position of financial instability hardly less serious than the present collapse of responsible government. In fact, the story of the past lends little hope for the immediate future.

The beginning of the trouble was the excessive impatience of bourgeois ambition, which refused to set its feet by the slow and steady pace of the people. In fact, the latter was being actually retarded by the former. The air was full of grandiose political designs, and money therefore was necessary in a hurry. For it is not in the nature of the Russian bureaucracy to exercise the virtue of self-restraint. Accordingly Finance Minister Witte announced the pending development of Russian industrialization by the importation of foreign capital in place of foreign manufactures.

From the moment of Witte's first conversion of the internal debt into 4 per cent. stock and then into a 1 per cent. convertible Rente, the first of speculation began to blaze, while fresh fuel was continually added from above as loan after loan was thrown upon the foreign market.

How mistaken was the outside estimate of the inherent security of the investment has been revealed by the force of the labor events. But at the time the error was a very pardonable one. A country with 130 million inhabitants and undeveloped industries would exercise a perfectly natural fascination upon the commercial man or financier.

The calculation was reasonable, but erroneous. Of these 130 millions a very small number were in a position to require the necessities of life. The vast majority were in a position to require the necessities of life. The vast majority were in a position to require the necessities of life.

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takings which cannot promise interest for, say, ten years ahead. A Cape-to-Cairo railway is an enterprise which no other nation but England could undertake to-day. And what would the English taxpayer say if this railway were built by the Government and by the help of a State loan?

So to consummate the inevitable failure of such inept financial juggling came the failure of the year with Japan, and the loss of vast irreparable millions of treasure has overwhelmed in ruin the social and economic fabric of the empire. The future depends upon the events of the next few months. All that Russia requires is a stable and enlightened Government, which will devote itself to the moral and educational development of her people, in which event the confidence of Europe would quickly be restored in the inexhaustible natural treasures and real greatness of the empire.

If we add to the existing natural wealth of Russia the enormous treasure which the Church possesses at the present time in precious metal and precious stones, this wealth, both national and ecclesiastical, will be seen to be very great, and beside it the national debt loses much of its threatening force. But in the economic life of the people, as well as in the finances of the State, living productive capital alone has any practical efficacy or value, and neither the wealth of the Church, nor the wildernesses of Siberia are yet productive in any way. Had all the millions which Russia has squandered upon unproductive ambitions, political and commercial, been devoted to the moral and social uplifting of her people, to preparing them for all those cultured wants which her mad industrialism in hopes to create artificially, she might even now be on the high road to commercial and industrial prosperity. She might have created and supplied her own market, even if she could not for some time longer hope largely to export manufactures to Europe. No possession of good and abundant raw material will make up for the lack of a commercially and technically trained manhood.

After a glaring orgy of mad finance, the blackest night has enveloped the empire and its wretched, ignorant millions. May God send the dawn with the promise of a brighter and more stable future.—*Pull Mail Gazette.*

MY NEIGHBOUR.

"I am going to our street-purchasing chapel up the native street," said the Senior Missionary, "do you care to go with me?"

"Certainly," said the Youngster. He had arrived the week before, and was all eyes and ears, his many gestures put a strain on the older man's resources. Evidently it was that would hardly admit of other interests than his work.

On the street he admitted the near presence of smells, but as an after-thought, he had not noticed them. When he stopped to inspect a stall—where were selections from the cheapness of many countries—he seemed quite pleased to be the centre of a staring crowd. "It must help in the work to be one's own show. You don't want brass-bands, a magic lantern here, to draw a congregation," he said.

They were passing the door of a foreign vegetable, a street stall bulging with baskets of vegetables, a street stall bulging with baskets of vegetables, a street stall bulging with baskets of vegetables.

The Youngster was horror-struck—then his eyes blazed, and he rushed in, and began to shove the greens into the owner's baskets—gave all the money in his pockets to the sweetman of the other, felt somewhat anxious as to whether the young man would do next, but he, watching the eyes of his elder, looked apologetic and came away, not noticing the "Good morning" of the half-amused stop-payer.

The two had to walk singly through the crowded narrow street, and so had no chance of talking. When the older man reached the chapel, the youngster was not to be seen. After a while, along he came, looking anxiously out the entrance.

"What have you been doing?" said the Senior man.

"I could not keep up with you," said the Youngster.

"You have to fight your way through; they won't give way for you."

The Senior man was rather startled by the reply—"I don't want them to give way for me," said the Youngster, "Why should they give way for me? I am not a mandarin, I am only a missionary."

"My friend, you are very young, and will soon find that sort of thing won't do in China. Most of us, when we first came out, think like that, but softness is no good out here. They will only take advantage of your kindness. You will have to learn to bully them a little."

"Well," said the other—"it is very tricky of me to contradict you, who know so much more about things. But it seems to me to be neither fair, nor Christian. Who are we to do against them? We should be like lords here. We do know how to have the pavement to ourselves. In what way were we better than these men? We know a little arithmetic and science, but we don't know their language, we don't know their literature, at any rate. This makes up for our bit of arithmetic. It seems to me that a man has only to be ignorant of all that counts for culture with them, to think that he has thereby the right to boss them about anyhow. Please excuse my saying so much."

But the other missionary was rather annoyed. "You are an extraordinary young man," he said. "You ought to know by this time that Chinese civilization is better. Their culture has the same limitations as the classical education, to which we were so long bound down, at home." "Even that had its advantages. But I do not know much, of course, about the Chinese education." But I do know one thing—that this superiority of ours is not Christianity. I have read that preachers here often quote some Chinese saying that all men are brothers. If we expect them to accept us as brethren, we should also be willing to accept them as brethren.

THE GERMAN NATION AND GERMANY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

Der Ostasiatischen Lloyd says:—The speech from the throne, delivered by the German Emperor at the opening of the Reichstag has made a strong impression all over the world, on account of the unreserved frankness with which the foreign relations of Germany were referred to. This impression will become still more marked, when it is understood that the Emperor expressed not only his own opinion and the views of his leading statesmen, but that he voiced in an incomparable manner the feelings and sentiments of the German people.

The German nation has enjoyed undisturbed peace for more than a generation, and thus as a rule, the speech from the throne could deal with foreign policies in some few general phrases referring to the fealty of the German allies, the good relations to all other nations and expressing the assurance of the maintenance of peace. It might be thought that the German Emperor, awakened from a comfortable slumber by the totally different tone of this year's speech from the throne, was reluctant to move, like someone suddenly disturbed in his sleep.

In reality quite the contrary was the case. Certainly the Emperor's speech was not received with acclamation that would have been inappropriate considering its serious contents—but the German people have gratefully recognized that the Emperor has not closed his eyes to the difficulties of the situation with a few diplomatic words, but that through his public statement of these difficulties he has at the same time manifested his confidence in his people. Even in democratic circles, the motive has not been attributed to the Emperor, that he intended his speech as an artifice to facilitate the naval proposals. Rather it is the case in these circles also that the Emperor's speech has been received as a real situation are acknowledged the duty of the nation to strengthen its means of defence against unwarranted attack. Of course, in referring to democratic circles, I mean the middle-class democracy, not the socialist. The latter is unteachable, at least so far as their opinions find public expression.

During the last six months, a transformation has taken place in the views of the German people with reference to foreign policy, such a rapid and fundamental change should have thought would have been impossible. Civil and military able politicians formerly had difficulty in finding a hearing, in view of the noisy demonstrations made by the extreme elements, namely, on the one side the elements tinged with cosmopolitanism, who believed the peace of the world could be maintained by means of peace congresses, and on the other side the Pan-Germans, who were for ever rattling the sword in the scabbard. The German Government could direct its foreign policy as it would, it might be certain that one or other of the two groups would place obstacles in the way, if not both at once. The real opinion of the German people could in consequence never be determined with certainty, and everybody knows how difficult it is for a statesman to carry out his foreign policy, if he cannot show to foreign countries that he relies upon the support of public opinion.

New nations are quite otherwise. The cosmopolitan radicals with few exceptions see clearly that they cannot depend on peace congresses; they have therefore supported the German Government in its Moroccan policy and will also grant the demands for the navy. The Pan-Germans, too, have learnt from recent incidents that Germany has enemies enough and that it is not at all necessary to increase their number by noisy demonstrations.

Both groups from left and right in modifying their extreme views have approached nearer to the prudent national politicians of the present, but the latter still appear at present, but the latter still appear at present, but the latter still appear at present.

The unity and determination of the German nation give reason to hope that peace will be maintained and that in the future the speeches of the German Emperor from the throne will not manifest such a contrast as this year. To attack a united people of sixty millions with strong defensive force is ever ready to strike and with their national sense in a sound condition, would be a hazardous venture requiring to be considered more than twice.

A QUESTION OF BREAD.

Most people believe that whole meal or brown bread is more nourishing and sustaining, in fact that it is a more perfect food than white bread. But in what exactly the difference consists—what white bread lacks which brown bread contains—is not at all well understood. The real difference lies in the mineral parts of wheat (principally phosphates), which are removed with the bran in the modern process of milling white flour.

These phosphates are the actual substance out of which nature forms bones and teeth as well as the tissues of brain and nerves, and could no more build the body without them than could a house be built without solid materials.

Now in every pound weight of white bread there is a deficiency of these phosphates amounting to fifty grains, which is the weight of several teeth. Considering that it is the daily food of vast numbers of the population, this deficiency in white bread is surely a very grave matter.

Why, then, it may be asked, do not all sensible people use the more perfect brown bread, which is within the reach of all? The answer is difficult, but whether it is because of its color or taste, or because it is indigestible to most people, the fact remains that brown bread is used only by the few, the large majority of people continuing the use of white bread, to their undoubted detriment.

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KIDNEY DISEASE AND RHEUMATISM.

SERIOUS CASE CURED EVER SINCE JULY, 1903.

Mr. J. T. Britten lives at 50, Pleasant Row, Lyons Road, Wimbach, England. He says—
"I am a large man, and get about all over the country on canal barges, but it's very hard and trying work, especially when the weather is damp and rough. I've got a pretty good constitution, but it was too much for me, and brought on an illness from which I never expected to recover."

"Some years ago, while working on a canal barge, when my back went 'crick,' and a pain, for all the life of me I could not get upright. I shall never forget it. That was the beginning of it all, and every now and then afterwards I would get these awful pains. They took all the 'go' out of me. Soon I began to get rheumatic pains, and gradually they increased in severity until at last I couldn't move, and had to be taken to the hospital on the ambulance van. My joints were fairly twisted with the rheumatism, and the urinary system was disordered, once the water had to be drawn from me with an instrument. I felt so bad in the hospital that I feared I should never see my home again. I couldn't sleep, I couldn't eat, and in whatever position I lay, I could not rest my poor back."

"I'd heard a good deal about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills," continues Mr. Britten, "and at last I made up my mind that I would try them. They worked like a charm, the very thing, and I was soon better than I'd ever been since the day I was taken ill. Before long I was able to go to work again, with a strong back and a willing arm. Never since then have I suffered like I used to, although it was right back in July of 1903 that I was cured. Now and then, it's true, when I've had the misfortune to get wet through, I've had a slight chill in the kidneys, but a timely dose of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills has never failed to safeguard me, and I wouldn't like to be without the medicine. I only wish every man and woman who knows what kidney trouble means knew, too, how reliable Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are, and I'm willing to do what I can towards making the pills known far and wide. I have a friend in Doan's Pills, and Doan's Pills have a friend in me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 2/6 a box, or 3/6 for 6 boxes. To be had of all chemists and medical dealers, or direct from the proprietors, The Foster-McClellan Co., 5, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, England, post free on receipt of price.

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To prepare the beverage you proceed in this way. Take a breakfast cup and put into it a teaspoonful of white sugar, then put in half a teaspoonful of the cocoa. Withdraw the spoon and fill up the cup with boiling water, then stir it. It is decided you may add milk, although milk is quite unnecessary.

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瓜	Sin Lai—Peas, Cooking, Canton	"
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瓜	Tsz—Persimmons large	lb.
瓜	Hung Lai—Pumpkin, Sweet	lb.

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菜雞	Yai Tsai—Beans	1
菜雞	Tai Kok—Long	1
菜雞	Min Tan—Broad	1
菜雞	Pin Fui—French, Sh'ui	1
菜雞	O Moon Bin Tsui—Beans	1
菜雞	Macao (French)	6
菜雞	Kai Tsai—Cauliflowers	1
菜雞	Kai San—Coco Shoots	1b
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菜雞	Chai Tsai—Lung, Bo	12
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